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LEWIS GRASSIE GIMION : *A Scots Hairst.* Edited and Introduced by Ian S. Munro. 261pp. Hutchinson. 30s.

allows him to soften the impact of events and emotional states through some intermediate focus such as the personality of a letter writer or diarist. By comparison with Scott Smollett (whose *Thumpny's Clunker* was a lasting influence) Galt's range is narrow, and his view of recent Scottish history and cultural developments in the *Quipps* is wholly without the large-scale dramatization of historical forces that one values in Scott. But though Galt's range is narrow his best work has a consistency and delicacy of imagination that makes him "delightful to read. His inspiringly flows with remarkable evenness through the vicissitudes of Mr. Bulwhizzer's narrative of his ministry, and even in small towns like 'Dalmolting there are memorable occasions, as when I minister console himself for his wife's demise by planning an orthodox poem like *Paradise Lost*," he treats—let alone at large of Original Sin—then changes his mind and remarries. On the character of Mr. Bulwhizzer, most delightful descendant of the Vicar of Wakefield, Professor Kinsley writes with zest and perception. Good notes on Galt's occasional patches of Scottish vocabulary add to the usefulness of this agreeable new edition.

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WHITE MEN IN THE EAST

GORDON HUNT: *The Forgotten Land*. 223pp. Geoffrey Bles. 25s.

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هَذَا مِنْ الْقُرْآنِ

Economics

THE REAL AND THE MONETARY

MICHAEL STEWART: *Keynes and After*. 271pp. Penguin. 5s. HARRY G. JOHNSON: *Essays in Monetary Economics*. 332pp. Allen and Unwin. £2. (Paperback, 25s.)

One of Keynes's many gifts—a gift that few economists have shared—was an understanding of the interaction of "real" economic forces and of monetary matters. In the years since he died economists and policy-makers have divided down the middle in their interests and concerns. One school has thought mainly of the short-term "real" economic balance, and has juggled with small sums such as additions or subtractions of the fiscal burden—sums that are dangerous when one bears in mind the errors in the magnitudes described, and the fact that the statistics are inevitably very much out of date. Mr. Gaiskell, then he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and subsequently in his Opposition days, wasted his enormous talents on this sort of homopoeitic approach to the economy, and one sees distressing signs that the tradition still lingers in some influential circles, despite the clear evidence that it is a misconceived approach which leaves the economy at the mercy of apparently inexplicable monetary policies.

The other school of commentators and policy-makers has concentrated on monetary affairs, to its more extreme form the comment has veered into what seems to some the unduly mystical attitude to the pound which was prominent in the early days of the Churchill Government in the 1950s, which endorsed the notion that the regulation of the money and credit system would, of itself, form an adequate basis for guiding a complex modern economy. The Radcliffe Committee, and the discussion which accompanied and succeeded it, put paid to this simple-minded approach, but left still undetermined how to reconcile both the monetary and the "real" elements in the economic situation. This division is epitomized in the split between the Treasury and the Department of Economic Affairs, and between Whitehall and the City, and, indeed, between Mr. Crowland and Mr. Heath.

The result of this division is a mutual misunderstanding—a dialogue of the deaf—which has been revealed in the discussion of devaluation. Devaluation, after all, is a monetary response to a situation partly created by "real" economic factors. Very few people are qualified to analyse both parts: one thinks of Lord Kahn as an example of someone who is. But unless a systematic attempt is made to try to understand what the economists are saying, there is a risk of running again into a similar situation. Mr. Michael Stewart has written a book that takes the form of a very brief chapter on the life of Lord Keynes, followed by a series of chapters on the development of the latter-day economy—chiefly the British economy but in an international context—out of the history of economic theory. This history is necessarily slapdash, and is marred by a most unfortunate tendency to assume that anybody whose views are now considered wrong or unfashionable was obviously stupid at the time that he wrote. (For example, in the description of the methods for curing unemployment, Dennis Robertson's views are by implication regarded as inherently wrong. Yet most observers, in the hindsight of the calmness which succeeds great debates, would agree that many of the formal points made by Dennis Robertson were correct even if in the greater part of his insight Lord Keynes was nearer the truth about the nature of the economic process. It is somewhat unbecoming for a young author, who has himself made no contribution to economic theory, to deal with these great issues in quite this tone.)

Nevertheless, that being said, Mr. Stewart's account of Keynes and the controversies in which he was involved when the *General Theory* was published is illuminating and well-written. In one respect, however, Mr. Stewart is plainly wrong. Of a book called *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*, he says that "we shall not go far wrong if we forget about the money, deal briefly with the interest, and concentrate on the employment. For the book is really about what determines the level of employment." It is this error, which has led to so much postwar mis-handling of the international economy, and, indeed, of the domestic economy, since economists of Mr. Stewart's persuasion have been concerned only, or at least over-whelmingly, with "real" forces, while those of a more reactionary kind have been concerned predominantly with monetary forces. On page 120, for example, Mr. Stewart takes a swipe at the Chicago school, who have argued that monetary measures can, in themselves, control the level of the economy at full employment without inflation. This is a view which he dismisses by saying that it is obscure and that the number of economists who are convinced of it is small. Yet, of course, it does include people of great distinction, such as Professor H. G. Johnson.

Indeed, at a later stage, on the great debate on the postwar inflation, Mr. Stewart is forced to reject utterly the view that the rise in prices is due to an increase in demand, above the level which would be desirable for maintaining full employment, and to argue that it is entirely due to a secular rise in wages, due to the nature of the wage bargaining process. Further, he then argues that the postwar position of the United Kingdom has been a situation of lack of demand rather than of excess demand, except in the year 1955. This, of course, is one of the most contentious issues in contemporary economics, and it is true to say that Mr. Stewart's own government—his worked in Downing Street in the crucial years of the Wilson Administration—has adopted the excess demand theory with a vengeance.

In his discussion of devaluation, with remarkable prescience in a book written before November, 1967, Mr. Stewart forces the current value of the pound (£2.40), not suggests that foreign holders of sterling would feel rather foolish if this devaluation took place. Since this rate was imposed by the French, who presumably knew what they were doing, it is hard to see why. It is, moreover, one of the most inexplicable elements in the situation that, by the time the 1967 devaluation was finally announced, there were no foreign holders of sterling; the explanation for this, as Mr. Stewart says, is that the desire to maintain his Cabinet intact; in fact the value of each individual member of the Cabinet might perhaps be put at something like £50m.

Mr. Stewart's description of the growth process, which is associated with Professor Kaldor's work, is lucid and interesting, though, of course, quite untested by experience, in view of the extreme caution of the conduct of our economic affairs in this respect between 1964 and 1967. So, too, is Mr. Stewart's description of the "problem of international liquidity"; it has been the alleged fear that there might be a collapse of the world monetary system which has led Britain to conduct its affairs with such extreme caution, under Mr. Callaghan's Chancellorship. The fact that the world monetary system has not collapsed as a result of devaluation—or at least not yet collapsed—would perhaps suggest that the caution has been an undue one.

One final comment may perhaps be made. It is strange that in the most penetrating descriptions of contemporary economic theory

almost always begin with a very early exposition of the state of theory before the Keynesian revolution, then a description of the Keynesian revolution itself, before getting down to what people think now.

In a somewhat acerbic comment on British economics, Professor Harry Johnson has alluded to its provinciality. From his viewpoint, as an intellectual commuter from Chicago to London, he clearly intended this to mean that English economics, especially at Cambridge, which he singled out for mention, are out of touch with issues in American economics. Whether or not this is true—and the flow of British visitors to the United States shows no signs of diminishing in volume or frequency, and is offset by imports of which Professor Johnson is not the only distinguished example—the assertion prompts reflection on the nature of the styles in economic thought. Professor Johnson holds that there is a "scientific" economics, of the kind practised in Chicago, which is universally valid, and that deviations from this style of thinking are "unscientific" and (by implication) unworthy and immoral. It is precisely this contention which is at issue in Cambridge, as Professor Joan Robinson's *Economic Philosophy* has made clear.

In one series of studies, for example, on expenditure on education and health, great efforts have been put into estimating the rates of return on "investment" in these areas. As a labourer metaphor, the idea of health or education "paying off" has been familiar for many years; it has been left to Chicago to do the sums, literally from China to Bogotà. Is it scientific? Either the work is intended as a description of what is done—if the yield on keeping old people alive is greater than on educating young people, then the choice is obvious to somebody mixing incomes—or it is a prescription for what ought to be done. It is patently not the first, since people neither talk nor behave like that, and the second is, to say the least, a highly questionable process (especially as the figuring is extremely vague): what "science" has to do with it is by no means as clear as Chicago would like us to believe—and it may well be that the idealistic overtones are more obvious to the economists in Cambridge than to Professor Johnson.

Much the most important part of the present book is the study of recent developments in monetary theory. Many of the other issues are at the moment somewhat tangential to this central essay, which deals in rewarding depth with the problems of the integration of the theory of money into that of the economy as a whole. There is no doubt that Professor Johnson's work is profoundly in touch with the fact that the relationship between "real" and monetary forces is of the essence of any understanding of the way that contemporary economics function. It shows, paradoxically, that Professor Johnson's practice is different from his theory; he combines insight and judgment with analysis, and his own views shine through. Professor Johnson's own conclusions on the situation are summarized thus:

What I have just discussed is the practical or semipractical analytical proposition of the *General Theory*. The general proposition concerns the question of the role of money in the economy. Here I think that the subsequent literature on this question has departed very widely from what Keynes really meant when he differed from a monetary economy, in which money is a barter economy. In my judgment, Keynes was trying to draw attention to the facts that in a monetary economy behaviour is based on expectations about the future, and that an important part of that behaviour relates to the demand for money, the hoarding of money and therefore the determination of interest rates. The line of analysis that started from that position, however, has been concerned with a rather different problem, namely: suppose an economy which uses money, but which is basically the same kind of economy as a barter economy, in the sense that it operates in an environment of fairly high certainty about the future, so that the problem is not uncertainty but simply the fact that people have an asset, money, as well as current supplies of commodities that they can exchange; then what difference does the presence of money make to the way that economy functions? Thus there is a wide separation between what Keynes was analysing, which was advanced industrial economy dependent on the use of money, contracts, and so forth, and this theoretical problem, which concerns an economy which is as close as possible to a barter economy without quite getting there so that money still has a role to play.

It is this basic point of view which informs Professor Johnson's other masterly summary of the work on the theory of inflation, and which has formed an extremely important part of many of my own essays, conveniently collected together in this book. It refutes, of course, much present work in economics; much work that has helped policy go wrong.

THE COMPLETION OF THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL

By C. J. L. Price

SHERIDAN'S BIOGRAPHERS have given comparatively little attention to the way in which he completed the writing of *The School for Scandal*. It is true that Moore devoted thirty pages to extracts from the two early sketches that formed the basis of the play, and Sichel and Rhodes went into the question in some detail, but there is still much to learn about the actual creation of one of the finest comedies in the language.

Sheridan's younger sister informs us that long before *The School for Scandal* was performed, many of the characters and incidents (which related apparently to persons well known to the family) were laughingly discussed in the household and that Sheridan outlined his story to his friends. (A. Lefau, *Memoirs of the Life of Mrs. Frances Sheridan* [1824] pp. 409-10.) She was very young at this time and her recollections may be treated with some reserve, but they are given indirect support by the fact that when *The School for Wives* was first performed in December, 1773, it was ascribed by the *Loudon Chronicle* (December 11-14, 1773) and the *Monthly Magazine* (January, 1774, p. 27). Major Addington was also suggested not to its real author, Hugh Kelly, but to Sheridan. Since he was then only twenty-two and had made no name for himself as a dramatist, we may be willing to accept the idea that he had already hit on *The School for Scandal* as the title of the play he was meditating, and had made it known to some theatre critic.

Otherwise it is difficult to understand why they concluded this title with that of Kelly's play.

The *Gazetteer*, April 14, mentioned that a new comedy called *The School for Scandal* was in rehearsal at Drury Lane, and the *Monthly Chronicle*, April 16, provided (with irony) some of the details:

Contrary to the custom of past seasons, the theatrical business of Drury Lane grows more languid on the stage, and more interesting in the cabinet, at a period when the former was wont to be almost wholly occupied by benefit performances, and the latter in a great measure had discharged its duty, and was rendered of little service. The New Manager, who proceeds entirely upon a system of his own, and disdains to conform to College rules, appears to be exceedingly alert just at the time when others are generally thinking of their other amusements, and is now actually busied in preparing a new Comedy of his own writing for representation. Each Actor in the Piece, it is said, is already in possession of a fourth part of his character; a second fourth, it is imagined, will be delivered to the Company this week, and a third to the prompter, the remaining half will be ready before the end of next week. And willing, therefore, this Comedy may probably be forward enough for representation the last week of the year to produce a new piece at a WINTER FETE!

To this criticism of his over-enthusiasm on the summer programme at the Haymarket Theatre, Sheridan is said to have replied:

Yet to spend scandal in his soul's delight; A wretch before him blackens his best brother! Yet Heaven forbid he should gaily snare another! To warn, not one poor penny will be alive; And yet that best good-temper'd thing, Alas!

The reference—like that to *The School for Wives*—plumps guesses without really proving anything, and before we find definite note of the new play that Sheridan was completing.

He had then been managing director of Drury Lane Theatre for about six months, and his programmes had disappointed the public. "Empty benches, and the silent contempt and desertion of the town," he wrote, "were the manager's daily grief." (See *Monthly Magazine*, May [1776], p. 565, on Sheridan's *Love's Labour's Lost* and *The Old Bachelor* at the Haymarket and Drury Lane respectively.)

His manager's position was not a happy one, and he was in a difficult position. He was a man of letters, and he was a man of business. He was a man of letters, and he was a man of business. He was a man of letters, and he was a man of business.

The School for Scandal, which is now in rehearsal, speak of it in the highest terms imaginable; and that five days later, the same newspaper mentioned that performances were deferred "till Wednesday's night, as the benches will be all over at that period." So rehearsals went on for at least three weeks, and Sheridan's revisions and additions could have been handed out at any time during that period. He took full advantage of the eighteenth-century actor's pride in being a "quick study" and probably finished the comedy in fits and starts.

The famous "doxology" ("Finished at last, Thank God I am, counterigned 'Anon'") by the prompter who had to control the copying and distribution of the parts as well as the arrangements for the rehearsals (T. Moore, *Memoirs of the Life of Sheridan* [2nd ed. 1825], i. 242), suggests that everyone concerned had a very trying time.

On May 7, twenty-four hours before the comedy was due to open, the Lord Chamberlain's office refused to grant it a licence. Sheridan referred to the occasion many years later, in a Commons debate of December 3, 1795, and the passage is fairly well known because it is reprinted in his *Speeches* (Ed. by A. Constitutional Friends [1816], v. 188). Other versions (in *The Times*, December 3, 1795, and the *Parliamentary History*) have been ignored, but both contribute something new. The one reads:

He has produced a piece called "The School for Scandal," in which he introduced the character of a Jew, who, by supplying extravagant young men with money at exorbitant interest, and thereby bringing them to ruin. The night before the piece was to be performed, he was much surprised to hear from the prompter that a licence had been refused. It happened at that time there was a contest in the city between two gentlemen, Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Hopkins. In the warmth of a contested election a story went about that the character of the Jew was meant for Mr. Hopkins, and the piece was represented as a seditious and scurrilous opposition to a court-candidate. He (Sheridan), however, went to Lord Hertford, (the Lord Chamberlain) and explained the circumstances of the scene to be a matter of general satire, and not of personal obloquy or ridicule; Lord Hertford laughed at the affair and gave the licence.

The version in *The Times* says that Hopkins was suspected to have lent money to young men in an enormous number. This Mr. Hopkins being patronized by Government, the license the prompter said was refused. However the good will of Sheridan's friends, and the help of some of the annuities of his own brother, Sheridan seems to have begun with a stock type in mind, then to have called on his own personal knowledge of money-lenders to complete the portrait.

What is certain is that the character of the Jew, Moses, was not "meant for Mr. Hopkins." In one of the earliest drafts of the Teazle play, there is a note about a few who "were money-lenders who had some of the annuities of his own brother." Sheridan seems to have begun with a stock type in mind, then to have called on his own personal knowledge of money-lenders to complete the portrait.

In fact, I believe he had a real person before him: Jacob Nathan Moses, who is described in *Kent's Directory for the Year 1776* (p. 127)

as a merchant of "No. 23, Bury-street, St. Mary-as."

This opinion is derived from a letter (Harvard College Theatre Collections MS. 49M-261F [11]) written to Robert Langford, the auctioneer, by Willoughby Lacy, one of Sheridan's fellow proprietors of Drury Lane Theatre. Lacy's senseless extravagant way of life was very like that of Charles Surface, and he had the same impractical but cheerfully optimistic outlook. He was short of money that in his letter of August 2, 1777, he gave Langford power of attorney to sell one moiety of Drury Lane Theatre for £20,000, then to use some of the money realized to pay two notes of £1,000 each (and a bond of judgment) to Jacob Nathan Moses.

The point seems to have escaped mention, and so has the fact that Moses also sued Sheridan for £2,000. The occasion is very briefly described in a document in the Public Record Office (IND 9647, King's Bench, p. 34):

20 December 1777
Middlesex. Jacob Nathan Moses and Richard Brinsley Sheridan Esqrs for £2,000.

Possibly someone may come across a full explanation of the circumstances, but all I can offer is a similar reference to the Garrick Club manuscript, "Drury Lane General Abstract," f. 43: "A judgment in Court of King's Bench between Jacob Nathan Moses Plaintiff, and R. B. Sheridan defendant for £2,000 Debt and 63s Costs/Registered 23 Dec. 1777 Book 7, No. 385."

The debt may have been Sheridan's from the start, or he may have become responsible for Lacy's two notes of hand. Though the records actually belong to a period after *The School for Scandal* had been completed, they clearly refer to business transactions of an earlier date. Consequently we may assume that when Sheridan was completing *The School for Scandal*, he had constant reminders of the plight of a good-natured man who is reckless with money and falls into the hands of usurers. Further, the stage Moses is so pleasantly portrayed that the real Moses would have been unwise to take offence. Of course, Sheridan might not have been quite so generous in the characterization had the play been composed after December, 1777.

So there seems to be evidence available to suggest that the play was completed rapidly, that, since the characters were based on people he knew, and that he threw in some important topical references. However, an anonymous contributor to the *St. James's Chronicle*, May 13-15, 1776, went much further and described *The School for Scandal* as "two or three Anecdotes in Sheridan's Life, which being tacked together made up the Fable." This still cannot be substantiated.

CHINESE EXCHEQUERS

AUDREY DONNITHORNE: *China's Economic System*. 592pp. Allen and Unwin. £4 4s. CHEN NAI-RUEN: *Chinese Economic Statistics*. 539pp. £4. GEORGE N. ECKLUND: *Financing the Chinese Government Budget*. 133pp. 21s. Edinburgh University Press.

For practical reasons of defence, rather than for less serious considerations, the Chinese have been keeping the structure and performance of their economy under a fairly effective security blanket for the past few years. They have not always done this: by contrast to the present decade the 1950s were a period of great openness, when western observers were allowed to accumulate masses of data that have been keeping them busy ever since. With China intensifying war threats one day, and questioning the desirability of trying to uncover information that she prefers not to present to her enemies. Untroubled by such misgivings, Miss Donnithorne, Reader in Chinese Economic Studies at London University, has, with the help of her Chinese assistants, produced a most impressive survey of China's economic institutions that is in a different class from nearly all the work poured out by the heavily subsidized transatlantic teams of investigators.

China's Economic System deals with the changing forms, roles and relationships of economic institutions since the mid-1950s. Her statements are properly documented and are taken mainly from sources in Chinese, a welcome distinction when so many western "experts" rely

wholly or largely on translations. The forty-one pages of close-packed bibliography and the references in the text would by themselves make the book invaluable to future students. She deals with the organizational structures of agriculture, power, handicrafts, industry, transport, trade, agricultural procurement and the budget, banking, money, credit, prices and planning. Even in a book of this size it is an enormous range to cover, and to deal with it thoroughly is a great achievement.

The pattern of change in the economy, and the role of the economy, all liable to local variation, has been pieced together with diligence and common sense. Her guesses on these subjects seem, in general, to be reasonable. One, though, nobody outside China will be able to know just how accurate they are. Miss Donnithorne is, moreover, sufficiently confident of the work poured out by the heavily subsidized transatlantic teams of investigators to present these figures as standard. Again, can the steady agricultural improvement from 1952 onwards really be attributed to private plots, free markets and local cadres ignoring Government directives? This is not the way the village of Tachai achieved its successes, and it does not explain rising output of foodgrains from collective land either. It is a distortion to say that the countryside is back to where it was in the days of lower-level agricultural co-operatives because the basic unit of organization is now generally the team; which is about the same size as the lower co-op. The difference between income based on property plus labour and the present system, in which income is based on

our alone, is fundamental in itself; and there is a great deal else that has altered since then.

But despite these and other shortcomings the book has much to teach the reader who keeps his wits about him. On the role of the People's Bank, for example, or the organization of trade, it is masterly. The considerable merits of this massive book are somewhat offset by its faults and prejudices; but many will make frequent and grateful use of it.

Just how much information the Chinese released to the outside world in the 1950s can be seen from another new book, *Chinese Economic Statistics*, that will also be a standard work of reference. Chen Nai-ruen's selection of economic statistics on that decade, prepared for the American Social Science Research Council, has been exclusively official Chinese ones, and while some tables have been taken straight out of a book or article others have been put together from many different places. A long introduction explains the criteria used by the Chinese themselves in preparing the statistics, a useful guide to the understanding of any Chinese statistic, not just the ones in this book.

There is so much fascinating and useful information to be found in this

compulsively browsable book that it is hard to choose points of special interest; but one particularly strong feature is the amount of detail on the industry: agricultural output and yields, and budgets of the various provinces. One would have liked more on land ownership and collectivization. If Professor Chen has had enough of figures a slim volume on the subject would be a welcome companion to this one. *Chinese Economic Statistics* is in the meantime a book of solid worth and practical value, qualities lacking in many more pretentious libraries of the Chinese economy that fill library shelves.

Had Miss Donnithorne's chapters on the subject not come out at the same time as *Financing the Chinese Government Budget*, Mr. Ecklund's essay would have made more impact. It is competently put together, translated material and deals clearly with the subject. Comments and footnotes of the latter enables the reader to make his own mind up about the changes. This study shows how the Government used the budget to influence these developments while ensuring an adequate income to meet its growing expenditure.

GETTING NELL DEAD

ARCHIBALD C. COOLIDGE: *Charles Dickens as Serial Novelist*. 256pp. Iowa State University Press. 56.

For immediate release—"The art of Charles Dickens, the world's best known novelist, has long been a literary mystery," Archibald C. Coolidge, Jr., Associate Professor of English at the University of Iowa, said today. "Devoted readers have wondered how this hard-boiled humorist and how whimsical producer of such great tenderness and imaginative reach 'unravels' his mystery."

In the press release, circulated with review copies of the book, Mr. Coolidge reveals that, working in the light of some three dozen theories of the novel drawn from the world's literature, he has developed a new approach to the novel. In his preface he records that he discovered some dozen years ago that Dickens's techniques were related in the fact that his novels were serialized; a discovery resulting from the collection of 25,000 separate facts. Many of these facts he derived from a variety of published sources, but "I have drawn heavily also on my own observations of all Dickens's fifteen novels." In all he claims seven

discoveries, or, as he calls them, "firsts". Mr. Coolidge traces the influence of earlier writers on Dickens's technique; he relates metaphors and symbols in the novels to the patterns inherent in writing for serialization; he analyses plots ("it takes eight calamities to get Nell dead"); and he gives a chapter to Dickens's identification with a maturing passive protagonist. But in all this there is little new, unless it be the weight given to the influence of Mrs. Radcliffe, or the tabulation of characters under such heads as "young women who are merely saints; i.e., have no other character or purpose." Little Dorrit (most of the time).

Charles Dickens as Serial Novelist has grown out of a doctoral dissertation. It is on record that seven doctoral dissertations were devoted to Dickens in the 1930s, eleven in the 1940s and thirty-two in the 1950s. The present decade leads to the centenary of Dickens's death in August, 1870. There should be no dearth of matter with which to celebrate the event.

Ms. A.1.1.3.1.6

ISAC ASIMOV: *The Universe*. 285pp. Allen Lane: The Penguin Press. £2 5s.
HANLEY WOOD: *Unveiling the Universe*. 240pp. Angus and Robertson.
£3 5s.

matter—is inadvisable would say mystery—which makes analysis difficult, but not impossible. This ambition was achieved to a greater extent in Holmyard's *Alchemur*, published by Pelican Books, two years ago. Mr. Holmyard's lack of chemical knowledge is too patent with the follies of his subject. There are also some conspicuous omissions. Boyle surely deserves more than a paragraph, and Frances Yates's work on the Hermetic tradition could have been used profitably. But the book is readable, and even the uninitiated will find, by removing the jacket, that it may be turned into gold.

among these the translation of Becke's renowned *Struktur und Klüftung* into English for the first time deserves special praise. But there are still alarming gaps in the coverage of some aspects of geology. Palaeontology suffers considerably; there are as many papers on the subject of fossils as there are on groundwater; petroleum geology is given excellent treatment, while petrology is not to be found in the Index; and many authors of works considered definitive in this country are passed over.

Probably the basic fault in the book is the failure to include in the Index the names of authors of works considered definitive in this country.

Professor Mathers admitted belief that the difference between science and technology has "blurred almost to disappearance." This may be a fact today; but in the first half of this century, advances in geology were of a fundamental rather than of a practical nature. The *Source Book* might have been of more use had less space been devoted to what the editor regards as the basic drive behind all geological research carried out after 1900—the awakening desire to use mineral resources for private profit or to increase military strength.

1999-2000, 2000-2001, 2001-2002, 2002-2003, 2003-2004, 2004-2005, 2005-2006, 2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2010, 2010-2011, 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020, 2020-2021, 2021-2022, 2022-2023, 2023-2024, 2024-2025, 2025-2026, 2026-2027, 2027-2028, 2028-2029, 2029-2030, 2030-2031, 2031-2032, 2032-2033, 2033-2034, 2034-2035, 2035-2036, 2036-2037, 2037-2038, 2038-2039, 2039-2040, 2040-2041, 2041-2042, 2042-2043, 2043-2044, 2044-2045, 2045-2046, 2046-2047, 2047-2048, 2048-2049, 2049-2050, 2050-2051, 2051-2052, 2052-2053, 2053-2054, 2054-2055, 2055-2056, 2056-2057, 2057-2058, 2058-2059, 2059-2060, 2060-2061, 2061-2062, 2062-2063, 2063-2064, 2064-2065, 2065-2066, 2066-2067, 2067-2068, 2068-2069, 2069-2070, 2070-2071, 2071-2072, 2072-2073, 2073-2074, 2074-2075, 2075-2076, 2076-2077, 2077-2078, 2078-2079, 2079-2080, 2080-2081, 2081-2082, 2082-2083, 2083-2084, 2084-2085, 2085-2086, 2086-2087, 2087-2088, 2088-2089, 2089-2090, 2090-2091, 2091-2092, 2092-2093, 2093-2094, 2094-2095, 2095-2096, 2096-2097, 2097-2098, 2098-2099, 2099-2100, 2100-2101, 2101-2102, 2102-2103, 2103-2104, 2104-2105, 2105-2106, 2106-2107, 2107-2108, 2108-2109, 2109-2110, 2110-2111, 2111-2112, 2112-2113, 2113-2114, 2114-2115, 2115-2116, 2116-2117, 2117-2118, 2118-2119, 2119-2120, 2120-2121, 2121-2122, 2122-2123, 2123-2124, 2124-2125, 2125-2126, 2126-2127, 2127-2128, 2128-2129, 2129-2130, 2130-2131, 2131-2132, 2132-2133, 2133-2134, 2134-2135, 2135-2136, 2136-2137, 2137-2138, 2138-2139, 2139-2140, 2140-2141, 2141-2142, 2142-2143, 2143-2144, 2144-2145, 2145-2146, 2146-2147, 2147-2148, 2148-2149, 2149-2150, 2150-2151, 2151-2152, 2152-2153, 2153-2154, 2154-2155, 2155-2156, 2156-2157, 2157-2158, 2158-2159, 2159-2160, 2160-2161, 2161-2162, 2162-2163, 2163-2164, 2164-2165, 2165-2166, 2166-2167, 2167-2168, 2168-2169, 2169-2170, 2170-2171, 2171-2172, 2172-2173, 2173-2174, 2174-2175, 2175-2176, 2176-2177, 2177-2178, 2178-2179, 2179-2180, 2180-2181, 2181-2182, 2182-2183, 2183-2184, 2184-2185, 2185-2186, 2186-2187, 2187-2188, 2188-2189, 2189-2190, 2190-2191, 2191-2192, 2192-2193, 2193-2194, 2194-2195, 2195-2196, 2196-2197, 2197-2198, 2198-2199, 2199-2200, 2200-2201, 2201-2202, 2202-2203, 2203-2204, 2204-2205, 2205-2206, 2206-2207, 2207-2208, 2208-2209, 2209-2210, 2210-2211, 2211-2212, 2212-2213, 2213-2214, 2214-2215, 2215-2216, 2216-2217, 2217-2218, 2218-2219, 2219-2220, 2220-2221, 2221-2222, 2222-2223, 2223-2224, 2224-2225, 2225-2226, 2226-2227, 2227-2228, 2228-2229, 2229-2230, 2230-2231, 2231-2232, 2232-2233, 2233-2234, 2234-2235, 2235-2236, 2236-2237, 2237-2238, 2238-2239, 2239-2240, 2240-2241, 2241-2242, 2242-2243, 2243-2244, 2244-2245, 2245-2246, 2246-2247, 2247-2248, 2248-2249, 2249-2250, 2250-2251, 2251-2252, 2252-2253, 2253-2254, 2254-2255, 2255-2256, 2256-2257, 2257-2258, 2258-2259, 2259-2260, 2260-2261, 2261-2262, 2262-2263, 2263-2264, 2264-2265, 2265-2266, 2266-2267, 2267-2268, 2268-2269, 2269-2270, 2270-2271, 2271-2272, 2272-2273, 2273-2274, 2274-2275, 2275-2276, 2276-2277, 2277-2278, 2278-2279, 2279-2280, 2280-2281, 2281-2282, 2282-2283, 2283-2284, 2284-2285, 2285-2286, 2286-2287, 2287-2288, 2288-2289, 2289-2290, 2290-2291, 2291-2292, 2292-2293, 2293-2294, 2294-2295, 2295-2296, 2296-2297, 2297-2298, 2298-2299, 2299-2300, 2300-2301, 2301-2302, 2302-2303, 2303-2304, 2304-2305, 2305-2306, 2306-2307, 2307-2308, 2308-2309, 2309-2310, 2310-2311, 2311-2312, 2312-2313, 2313-2314, 2314-2315, 2315-2316, 2316-2317, 2317-2318, 2318-2319, 2319-2320, 2320-2321, 2321-2322, 2322-2323, 2323-2324, 2324-2325, 2325-2326, 2326-2327, 2327-2328, 2328-2329, 2329-2330, 2330-2331, 2331-2332, 2332-2333, 2333-2334, 2334-2335, 2335-2336, 2336-2337, 2337-2338, 2338-2339, 2339-2340, 2340-2341, 2341-2342, 2342-2343, 2343-2344, 2344-2345, 2345-2346, 2346-2347, 2347-2348, 2348-2349, 2349-2350, 2350-2351, 2351-2352, 2352-2353, 2353-2354, 2354-2355, 2355-2356, 2356-2357, 2357-2358, 2358-2359, 2359-2360, 2360-2361, 2361-2362, 2362-2363, 2363-2364, 2364-2365, 2365-2366, 2366-2367, 2367-2368, 2368-2369, 2369-2370, 2370-2371, 23

coaxes, and is assisted by apt pictorial and historical illustrations, here and there, even though they are not always in the best of taste. The *Journal*, even though it is not the rarest of heights on which Hardy lived, is immortally there to be achieved. Hardy's *Journal* appears as a fulfilment with an appreciation by the Lord, now which is specially written for this book but has also appeared in his *Portrait of Alfred*, a pictorial memoir portrait, not only of Hardy as mathematician and lover of cricket, but of his great partnerships with "Littlewood and Ramanujan. This is the fourth edition and twenty-fourth impression — of Professor Hogben's work which has been extensively revised with additional material and has been completely reillustrated but, nevertheless, kept all its original flavour.

of the stars and galaxies. Though the book was written and published in Australia, there is no evident bias in favour of the southern hemisphere; some clear star maps and a chapter on interesting objects in the sky are equally suitable for observers in northern latitudes. The illustrations, a few of which are in colour, are well chosen and reproduced, and there is a good index and a list of books for further reading. A few misprints have been noted, but these are mostly in references to pages or plates. This book is rather above the popular level, but makes a good introduction to modern astronomy at a price which seems unduly high for a work of this class.

met their deaths since this book was written, while others have achieved glory; such facts give further point to Miss Follmer's attempt to find the purpose of it all. This is a very human document, and must surely rank among the best books on the beginnings of the space age.

Henry, new Baltimore, inspired Francis Scott Key to write "The Star-Spangled Banner" with its reference to "the rocket's red glare." Although there is nothing new in the principle of the rocket, it is the basis of the whole of modern space research, the growth of which is ably described in this comprehensive book by two well-known experts. Copiously illustrated, and with many good colour plates, it covers the history of the subject from the earliest times to the recent exploration of the sun, the planets of Mooon and Mars. There are many tables summarizing the development of high-altitude rockets, from Goddard's early experiments to the sophisticated types built today. There is no attempt to be highly technical, but the volume includes an extensive bibliography and a good index.

An important part of this history is devoted to the Soviet space programme. The last part of the book describes the commercial and scientific satellites and space probes, and concludes with an account of man's first journey into space. This well-produced book is in a class by itself, and will surely become a standard work of reference.

the fine moral sensibility sometimes
 placed on the ridiculous. Each of
 these other regrettable traits has pro-
 duced its own crop of funny stories,
 great or less happy. But while the
 comic tales, and will cause readers
 to smile, the amusement is always
 of a humorous kind.

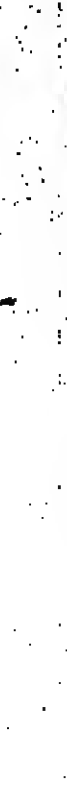
Each *White Queen* in
 Africa, 1900. Robert Hall, 255,
 York, Robinson has lived and
 worked in Africa, and his
 sketches are well known. The
 sketch of Lady Ruff

Muscle
MARCH, IVAN (Editor). *The Great Records*. 201 pp. Blackpool: The Long Playing Record Library. 35s.

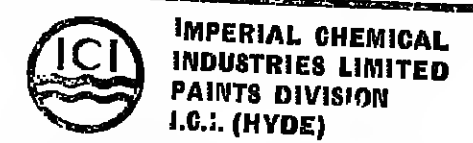
The editor says that his "whole musical experience has been shaped by the gramophone," and then in the next paragraph reveals that he has played, in an orchestra, which in itself contradicts the statement. It may, however, be true of a large body of music lovers, and it is for such, presumably, that nine contributors,

DAVIS, MURRAY: *Ausralian Outback*. Reading: 1922p. 24. Sants, P. 22. 27s. 6d. Angus and Robertson. Two offerings from Dowd Under very different in style and content. Perhaps it was due to good fortune

landings, and a good deal about its wild life and other attractions. The all too familiar lament for lost justice and solitude sounds loud: "It has become smirched. If we are not careful, soon it will be utterly ruined." Among suggested alleviations is the creation of more waterways by reopening old Broods and making new ones by the flooding of drained marshes. In the appendixes, the Broods and their dimensions are listed, together with practical information for the angler, a list of natural reserves, and a glossary of Breton land words and phrases.



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COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION
WORKINGTON

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